United Nations A/56/366

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and with the consent of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to notify the General Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal.

2. The matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that have been considered during the period since the notification to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (A/55/366) are the following:

1. The situation in Sierra Leone.

2. Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa.

3. The situation in East Timor.**

4. The situation in Somalia.

5. The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

6. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999).

7. The situation in Burundi.

8. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.

* A/56/150.

** Prior to the 4041st meeting, held on 3 September 1999, this item had been formulated as "The situation in Timor".

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9. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

10. Women and peace and security.

11. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

12. The situation concerning Western Sahara.

13. Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice.

14. Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

15. Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

16. The situation in Georgia.

17. No exit without strategy.

18. Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

19. Briefing by the Secretary-General.

20. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;

    International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

21. The situation in the Middle East.

22. The situation in Guinea-Bissau.

23. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

24. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

25. The situation in Cyprus.

26. The situation in Afghanistan.

27. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone.

28. The situation in Croatia.

29. Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries.

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* Prior to the 3647th meeting, held on 4 April 1996, this item had been formulated as "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

30. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations.

31. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

32. The situation in the Central African Republic.

33. The situation in Angola.

34. Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Mircea Geoana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

35. Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach.

36. The situation in the Great Lakes region.

37. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its border with Liberia and Sierra Leone;

The situation in Liberia;

The situation in Sierra Leone.

38. The situation in Liberia.

39. Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

40. The situation along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

41. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

42. Protection of civilians in armed conflict.

43. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone;

The situation in Sierra Leone.

44. Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts.

45. Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the month of June 2001.

46. Small arms.

47. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

48. Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the current month.

3. In accordance with the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), the Secretary-General, in his summary statement of 19 March 2001 on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration submitted pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council (S/2001/15), informed Member States that, as at 1 January 2001, the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (1996-2000) the following items (the item numbers correspond to those contained in paragraph 15 of document S/2000/40):

1. The Palestine question.

2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).

3. The Hyderabad question (S/986).

4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).

5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).

8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).

9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).

10. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.

12. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).

16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

17. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).

19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

20. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

21. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).

22. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).

23. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).

24. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).

25. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).

26. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

27. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

28. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

29. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364);

Letter dated 4 January 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

31. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

37. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh.

38. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping.

41. The situation in Mozambique.

42. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia.

48. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993).

49. United Nations Protection Force.

50. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

62. An agenda for peace: peacekeeping.

66. Security Council working methods and procedure.

67. An agenda for peace.

68. The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances.

69. Navigation on the Danube river.

4. Subsequently, in accordance with the procedure contained in document S/1996/704, the Secretary-General received notifications from Member States requesting him to retain items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 37 and 50, as they appear in paragraph 3 above, on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

5. Also, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council referred to above and in the absence of receipt of any notification to the contrary by 30 April 2001, the remaining items mentioned in paragraph 3 above, that is, items 38, 41, 42, 48, 49, 62, 66, 67, 68 and 69, were deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

6. During the period since the notification to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (A/55/366), the Security Council has not considered at a formal meeting the following matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security of which it remains seized:

1. The Palestine question.

2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).

3. The Hyderabad question (S/986).

4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).

5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).

7. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).

8. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).

9. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

10. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.

11. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).

12. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

13. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).

14. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.

15. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

16. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

17. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).

18. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).

19. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).

20. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).

21. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).

22. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

23. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991);

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992);

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993);

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

24. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

25. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364);

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

26. Central America: efforts towards peace.

27. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

28. The situation in Cambodia.

29. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh.

30. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

31. The situation concerning Rwanda.

32. The question concerning Haiti.

33. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

34. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border.

35. Security of United Nations operations.

36. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

37. The situation in the former Yugoslavia.

38. Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995.

39. Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996.

40. Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba).

41. Demining in the context of United Nations peacekeeping.

42. Letters dated 23 September and 3 and 11 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letters dated 23 and 27 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General, respectively.

43. The situation in Albania.

44. Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations.

45. Civilian police in peacekeeping operations.

46. The situation in the Republic of the Congo.

47. The situation in Africa.

48. Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

49. Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

50. Children and armed conflict.

51. Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;

    Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

52. Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts.

53. Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building.

54. Promoting peace and security: humanitarian activities relevant to the Security Council.

55. Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

56. Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

57. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998).

58. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999).

59. Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa.

60. Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones.

61. Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.

62. Maintaining peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council.

63. General issues relating to sanctions.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the most recent terrorist attacks that have claimed the lives of 9 Israelis and wounded more than 90 others in the past ten days.

In the worst attack, Mahmoud Shaker Habishi, a suicide bomber affiliated with the Palestinian terrorist organization Hamas, detonated an explosive charge on a crowded train platform in the northern Israeli city of Nahariya on Sunday, 9 September 2001. Three Israelis — Dr. Yigal Goldstein, aged 47, and Morel Drapler and Danny Yifrah, aged 19 — were killed in the blast and 80 others, including a one-week-old baby, were wounded.

The Nahariya bombing followed an attack earlier that morning in which a van carrying teachers from Beit She'an to their schools came under fire from Palestinian gunmen just south of the Adam Junction. One teacher, Sima Franko, aged 24, and the driver of the van, Yaakov Hatzav, aged 42, were killed in the attack. The gunmen then fled towards the Palestinian-controlled city of Nablus.

On the same day, a third attack occurred just after 1.00 p.m. (local time), when a Palestine suicide bomber, transporting several bombs in the trunk of his car, blew himself up at the Beit Lid Junction near Netanya. The explosion wounded 13 Israelis, destroyed a bus and several nearby vehicles, and shut down one of the country's busiest highways for several hours.

Shortly after midnight on the morning of Wednesday, 12 September 2001, Palestinian gunmen opened fire with automatic weapons at a Border Police base near Kibbutz Magal, north of Tulkarm. Two policemen — Andre Zledkin, aged 26, of Karmiel, and Sergeant Tzahi David, aged 19 — were shot and killed as they patrolled near the entrance gate to the base. A third policeman was evacuated to a nearby hospital with a gunshot wound to the hand.

* A/56/150.

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Later that day, Ruthi Shua'i, aged 46, and her husband were driving through the Habla intersection near the community of Alfei Menashe, when they were fired upon from a passing car. Shua'i suffered a fatal chest wound and was later pronounced dead at a nearby hospital. Her husband, suffering from shock, was also hospitalized.

Finally, on the evening of 15 September 2001, an Israeli motorist was fatally shot in the chest by terrorists as he travelled between Jerusalem's French Hill and Ramot neighbourhoods. A second Israeli man travelling in the same car was wounded in the ear.

These attacks are the latest incidents in an intensifying and horrific Palestinian campaign of terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The State of Israel holds the Palestinian leadership responsible for these attacks in the light of its continued refusal to take any concerted action to control the operations of terrorist organizations based in the territory under its jurisdiction and its support, both active and tacit, for such reprehensible crimes. In the case of the Nahariya bombing, Israel repeatedly asked the Palestinian Authority to arrest Mahmoud Shaker Habishi who, prior to the attack, had found refuge in Palestinian territory. The Palestinian leadership, however, failed to fulfil their repeated legal obligations and take the necessary actions that could have prevented a terrible human tragedy.

The Palestinian leadership, in flagrant and continuing violation of its signed commitments, has relentlessly incited its people to violence and allowed its territory to become a hub of terrorism directed at innocent Israeli civilians. Terrorists routinely flee from the scene of attacks to territory administered by the Palestinian Authority where they are given refuge. The international community must unequivocally condemn these actions, make clear that such behaviour has no place

in civil society, and call on the Palestinian Authority to renounce all acts of violence and return to the path of peaceful negotiations.

Israel calls, once again, on Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian leadership to take the actions to which they are legally obliged and to act resolutely to prevent the perpetration of terrorist attacks against Israeli targets. These actions must include an end to all acts of violence and terrorism, an end to incitement in the official Palestinian media and educational institutions, the arrest of terrorists engaged in planning attacks against Israel, and an end to official Palestinian support for armed aggression against Israeli civilians.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/368–S/2001/877

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 13 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The news of terrorist attacks in the United States of America has caused a deep sense of shock and sorrow in Pakistan. Immediately on learning of the tragic news, President General Pervez Musharraf addressed a letter to President George Bush conveying our deep sympathies to the bereaved families while reaffirming Pakistan's continued resolve to be part of the international efforts in rooting out this modern day evil.

In a statement yesterday, President Pervez Musharraf has assured President Bush and the United States Government of Pakistan's unstinted cooperation in the fight against terrorism. The text of President's statement is reproduced below:

> "The people of Pakistan are deeply shocked and outraged at the dreadful terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C., which have resulted in the unprecedented loss of thousands of innocent lives. It is difficult to describe in words our sorrow and grief at this moment of national tragedy for the American people. I have conveyed the deepest condolences and sympathy of the people and Government of Pakistan to President George Bush, the bereaved families and the American people in a message last evening.
>
> "We strongly condemn this barbaric act of terrorism, which will live in memory as a most heinous crime against humanity. As we try to grasp the magnitude of the tragedy and mourn those who have perished, we pray for the recovery of thousands of others who have suffered injuries.

* A/56/150.

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"We regard terrorism as an evil that threatens our societies. Concerted international effort is needed to fight terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The carnage in New York and Washington has raised this struggle to a new level. Pakistan has been extending cooperation to international efforts to combat terrorism in the past and will continue to do so. All countries must join hands in this common cause.

"I wish to assure President Bush and the United States Government of our unstinted cooperation in the fight against terrorism."

I shall be grateful if my letter is circulated as an official document of the Security Council and General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Shamshad **Ahmad**

United Nations A/56/369

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Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the statement by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mr. Nursultan A. Nazarbaev, regarding the terrorist attacks in the United States of America (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the above statement could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 178 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism".

(*Signed*) Madina B. **Jarbussynova**

* A/56/150.

01-53911 (E) 190901 190901

Annex to the letter dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Astana, 15 September 2001

In these tragic days for the United States of America, the people of Kazakhstan grieve with the American people for the thousands of innocent lives that have been lost.

I am following developments closely. It is of fundamental importance that the terrorists should be punished. The same applies to those harbouring these terrorists.

The United Nations and the Security Council have condemned this barbaric act of terrorism and called on the world community to take decisive action.

Kazakhstan is therefore ready to support such measures as the United States may take, with whatever means are available to it, to combat terrorism.

Kazakhstan has always spoken out against terrorism and is ready to participate in the establishment of an effective international coalition of countries to combat international terrorism.

At the same time, it is essential that any act of retribution should be not only effective but also just. This lays a heavy burden of responsibility on States. We rely on the wisdom of the United States Administration. We were glad to learn that the United States wishes, before taking action, to know exactly who committed these barbaric acts and who assisted the terrorists.

Today I sent a letter to President George Bush. It expresses Kazakhstan's support for action by the United States directed at combating international terrorism, this global cancer that has spread to every part of the world.

We hope that the American people will quickly be able to recover from this psychologically devastating blow and will remain committed to their great historical values.

(*Signed*) N. **Nazarbaev**